

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

Our telegraphic columns do not afford much basis for an intelligent prediction as to the outcome of the struggle at Albany. The assertions and speculations of both sides are given, but they do not agree enough to enable the reader to form much of an opinion. The result of yesterday's ballots in the two houses shows that while the Democrats are united upon their candidates, and the Republicans of the Conkling persuasion practically solid, the half-breeds are divided among half a dozen or more candidates. The feature of the ballot that will seem most remarkable is the fact that Mr. Conkling received but thirty-five votes, and Mr. Platt only twenty-nine, out of a total of 106 Republicans in the two houses—a much smaller proportion of the whole than the friends of the senators have been claiming. Unless there is some design in showing such a weak commencement, upon the part of the Conkling and Platt men, it is impossible to see how the election of either is to be brought about.

We have not been among those sanguine individuals who predicted the triumphant re-election of Conkling and Platt. The odds have been against them from the start. They have no patronage at their disposal with which to make and hold friends. That curious and altogether inexplicable argument that Republicans are bound to "stand by the administration" at all hazards, has been industriously promulgated by the opponents of the senators, and with very considerable effect. On the other hand, the advantages have all been with those who insist that Conkling must not only be beaten but "crushed." It is a sorry piece of business, and it is difficult to see how any Republican, who has the good of the party at heart, can feel otherwise than humiliated over the whole matter.

The legislature of New Hampshire meets at Concord to-day. It will elect a United States senator in place of Mr. Rollins, and will consider the redistricting of the state. It is thought now in Washington, but people may think differently in Concord, that William E. Chandler will be elected senator. Mr. Chandler recently failed to get confirmed by the senate as solicitor general of the department of justice, which may or may not have an influence upon his political fortunes. The other senatorial aspirants are A. F. Stephens, J. W. Patterson, Walter Harrison and J. F. Briggs. The chances are said to be in favor of Chandler.

Democrat Dodging Investigation.

Memphis (Term.) Avalanche, May 28.

The Arkansas Democracy have a pretty heavy load to carry in the matter of the postponed Churchill investigation. It was alleged that Governor Churchill was "short" in his accounts as state auditor to the tune of \$70,000. A committee of investigation was appointed at the recent session of the legislature, and directed to report to the next legislature. The next legislature meets two years hence. In the meantime the people of Arkansas will have an opportunity to pass judgment on so transparent an attempt to smother an alleged fraud.

New York, May 31.—Marie Varian, aged 35 years, who keeps a lager beer saloon at 334 Sixth avenue, was arrested this morning charged with deliberately setting fire for the sake of the insurance to the house in which a score of persons were sleeping, among them a woman sick in child-bed. The circumstances of the discovery are such as to leave no doubt of the woman's guilt. The amount of insurance for which so many lives were risked was \$4,500. After thoroughly soaking the floor of the basement and a heap of straw and rags collected there with petroleum, she set fire to it. The police had warning of the affair, and the match had hardly been applied before the woman was arrested.

NOT EXACTLY.

Have you been much at sea? No, not exactly, but my brother married an admiral's daughter. Were you ever in France? No, not exactly, but my mother's name was French. Did you ever hear the Republican? No, not exactly, but my father has and he cured it with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For sale by Dr. A. Steiner.

Another new invoice of Tuscan and fancy bridle in bonnets and hats, just received at Mrs. R. C. Hammer's, No. 21 Central Block. Also a fine selection of shaded and plain silks and ribbons, and all the latest novelties in the millinery line. 4-d&wtf

35c a Pair

For full regular made seamless ladies' ballgown hose, the best ever offered anywhere for the money.

37-d&wtw

Big 18 Merchant st.

Free summer patterns for pants, from \$6 to \$11, perfect fit guaranteed, at Fleury's, the French cutter.

SMALL POX.

What Precautions Should be Taken.

In view of the fact that one or more cases of small pox are known to exist in Decatur, the city Board of Health desires to call attention to the following circular of the state Board of Health, recently issued:

Experience has taught that the strict observance of the following rules will prevent the spread of small pox: Whenever it is known that any person is sick with small pox or varioloid, isolation of the individual should be resorted to at once, and every one in the house vaccinated or re-vaccinated, in every case, no matter how mild the disease may appear. The room selected for the sick should be large, easily ventilated, and as far from the living and sleeping rooms of other members of the family as it is possible to have it. All ornaments, drapery and articles not absolutely needed in the room should be removed. A free circulation of air from without should be admitted by day and night, for there is no better disinfectant than pure air. Care should be taken to keep the patient out of draughts. All discharges from the nose and mouth should be received on rags and immediately burned, and the same precaution should be taken with the crusts as they fall off. Vessels should be kept partially filled with a solution of copperas, or any other disinfectant, to receive the discharges from the kidneys and bowels, which should be buried at least one hundred feet from the well or spring.

All spoons, dishes, etc., used in the sick room, should be placed in boiling water before being used by well persons. Cleanliness in everything is of the utmost importance. But one or two persons should be employed in the sick-room, and their intercourse with other members of the family and the public restricted as much as possible. In the event that it becomes necessary for an attendant to go out of the sick-room, a change of clothing should be made, using such as has not been infected; the hands, face and hair should be washed in water disinfected by carbolic acid or permanganate of potassium; following this, free exposure to open air should be made before approaching any one.

Physicians and nurses should never put on an overcoat or cloak in the sick-room, to be removed afterwards, perhaps, among the healthy; for the air of the infected room may thus be confined about his or her person, to be liberated when great mischief may be done. Safety consists in exposing to the open air every article of clothing that has been in any way exposed to contagion. No inmates of the house should venture into any public assemblage or crowded building, such as a church or a school, during the continuance of the disease, nor after its termination, until permission is given by the attending physician. No dogs or cats should be permitted to enter room of patient, or better still, not allowed in the house. No letters should be sent directly from the patient, and all mail matter sent from the house should be subjected to a heat of at least 250 deg. F. After recovery has taken place, the patient should be bathed in a weak disinfectant, (solution of chloride of zinc) clothed in clean, fresh garments, that have been in no way exposed to the infected air, and the head shampooed. Some time must elapse, according to the severity of the case, before the danger of communicating the disease is past.

In the event of death, the clothing in which the body is attired should be sprinkled with strong carbolic acid, and the body placed in an air-tight coffin; and it should remain in the sick-room until taken away for burial.

No funeral should be allowed at the house or church, and no more persons permitted to go to the cemetery than is necessary to inter the corpse.

After recovery or death, all articles worn by the patient, the room and all the contents, should be thoroughly disinfected by the burning of sulphur or the pouring of crude carbolic acid on chloride of lime.

Such articles as can be washed, as bedding, clothing, etc., should be dipped in the following fluid: Sulphate of zinc, eight ounces; Carbolic acid, one ounce; Water three gallons. After immersion in this, every article, such as blankets and flannels, should be thoroughly boiled. Straw beds should be burned. The ticking of beds and pillows, soaked by the discharge from mouth or nostrils, should be dipped in the disinfecting fluid, and afterwards in boiling water, and the contents, whether hair or feathers, should be subjected to dry heat, in an oven (or if this cannot be done, destroyed by burning); or if these articles have not been soiled, fumigation of sulphur, followed by daily exposure in the open air for one week may answer. All articles in the room, and others that have been exposed to infection, which cannot be washed, and are too valuable to be burned, must be spread out on chairs or racks; the mattresses or spring-beds set up so as to have both surfaces exposed; window shades and curtains, if they have been allowed to remain up, must be laid out at full length. Then have all windows, flues, key-holes and other openings closed, and place on the hearth or stove, or on bricks in the middle of the floor, an iron vessel, containing live coals, upon which throw three or four pounds of chloride of lime in different parts of the room, and pour on them crude carbolic acid. The room should be kept closed for 12 hours.

In some instances it will do no harm to repeat the fumigation.

After this, the floor and wood-work should be washed with hot water, and walls and ceilings whitewashed, or

if papered, the paper should be removed. The privies should be thoroughly disinfected with carbolic acid or zinc and copperas.

Carpets must be taken up before fumigation, (in some cases destroyed). After fumigation they should be beaten and shaken in the open air afterwards exposed to the wind and sunshine for several days. The room or rooms should be opened as much as possible. Where houses are more or less isolated, judgment can be used in exposing articles. The entire contents of the house should be subjected to the greatest care, and when there is any question with regard to an article, it should be destroyed.

Patients should be kept in houses at least two weeks after the crusts have all disappeared.

The clothing of nurses should be thoroughly fumigated before leaving the house, and better still, burned, if circumstances will allow.

If these precautions are faithfully carried out, there is little danger of spreading the disease.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR.

Put in Papers in the Decatur Schools This Afternoon.

Following is a list of the questions put to pupils in the grades named this afternoon:

SIXTH GRADE.
1. Define English grammar. How divided?
2. What is a proper noun? Write a sentence containing a proper noun.
3. What is a verb? Write a sentence containing a verb in the possessive case.
4. Write the plural of sheep, knife, egg, providence, bandit, potato, valley, lady.
5. What is a pronoun? What is a verb?
6. Write a sentence containing a transitive verb.
7. Define voice?
8. Give principal parts of grow, lay, see, take and by.
9. We couldn't find no letter so we wrote back home.
10. I should try to be a better boy if I were him. What you find in the hall?
11. These good cows. Let each look for his place. Correct.
12. "I'm changing merrily, the bird flew away." Parse flew and merrily.
13. Write the following in the form of a promissory note: John Smith, of Decatur, owes E. A. Gaston \$150, for which he gives his note, payable to him or his order, in four months from June 1, 1891.

SEVENTH GRADE.
1. Give four uses of capital letters.
2. What is a sentence?
3. Write five sentences. Draw a single line under the subject of each, and a double line under the predicate.
4. Point out the nouns in the following sentence, and give their number: "The little girl had some apples in her satchel."
5. Change all the words in this sentence to the singular: "These children are waiting on their aunt."
6. Write a sentence containing a noun in the possessive case.
7. Express by single words the meaning of the phrases in italics: "A man of iron will does not fear death." "We sailed on the river by the light of the moon."
8. Name five marks used in punctuation.
9. Correct: "I lay down and rest. I don't doze (before you came)." "He and William went after their boys." "I don't know nothing about it."
10. Write a letter to your cousin, telling how you spent Monday afternoon.

EIGHTH GRADE.
1. Write a declarative sentence. Write an interrogative sentence.
2. Give two uses of capital letters. Write correctly the capital of trade is pure, the cape of good hope is in Africa.
3. Write the plurals of the following: cult, hero, lay, lady, valley.
4. Write a sentence containing a proper noun. One containing a proper adjective. Five adverbs.
5. Give abbreviations for the following: Master, Professor, Superintendent, Esquire, General.
6. Correct: "Has the boys gone?" "I can write better than him." "The chess dropped into the box under the chair." "The boys have been here." "Have you spoke your piece?"
7. Write a sentence with two quality words in it. One with two action words in it.
8. Change to the singular: "These women sew, and those men work." Change to the plural: "This man is very fat." "These boys are very tall." Write a letter to your teacher telling how you spent Monday afternoon.

NINTH GRADE.
1. What is a noun?
2. Describe a place by answering the questions: What is it? Where is it? For what is it noted?
3. Supply suitable adjectives. The— to go gave—yell. Our— to her told— stories.
4. Describe a horse by telling at least four things about it.
5. Write two sentences, each containing only four words—an article, an adjective, a noun and a verb.
6. Correct: a dog Saw a dog of birds.
7. What is a pronoun? Write a sentence containing a pronoun.
8. Describe a place of coal.
9. Correct: Where is heat? Poses is sleep. In. Correct the errors, and provide in these sentences: E. A. Gaston is the Superintendent of the Schools in Decatur Illinois. An unknown is The Principal of the high school. He came here from peria Illinois.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The result of to-day's balloting at Albany is waited with much interest by politicians of all shades of opinion here. The administration men are in very jubilant spirits over word telegraphed to them that under no circumstances can Conkling be re-elected, and that he will be withdrawn after to-day, or a deadlock ensue. Dispatches have been sent here in as certain whom the president and his administration would prefer to have chosen, but no reply has been vouchsafed, and none is likely to be, as the president, no matter what his preference may be, is not likely to attempt to exert any influence in the selection of the two senators, or even intimate that he would prefer one person over another.

The third assistant postmaster general has estimated that the government will save at least \$1,250,000 during the next four years by the new contract for postal cards. This will aid materially in making the postal service self-sustaining.

The friends of William E. Chandler say that he will not be a candidate for United States senator from New Hampshire, to succeed Senator Rollins. The legislature now in session elects.

Secretary Blaine's health is the subject of serious consideration, although he manages to attend to his official duties most of the time. He is over-run with office seekers.

Bear & Einstein. Have secured one more first-class milliner, having been rushed so that they have been compelled to add extra help to accommodate their customers. They would therefore, inform the ladies of Decatur and surrounding country that they can fill all orders at short notice, in first-class style, cheaper than ever offered in this city. Call and see the stock; no trouble to show goods. 10-d&wtw

ICE. Orders for ice left at J. Michl's, No. 12 Water street, will receive prompt attention. C. H. Wanzler.

May 18—d&wtw

TELEGRAPHIC

THE ALBANY FIGHT.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

A Batch of Opinions.

ALBANY, May 31.—In the assembly Mr. Draper offered a resolution that at 12 o'clock the house proceed to name two candidates for the vacancies of the United States senate, first naming a senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roscoe Conkling. In case no one is named by a majority the fact to be entered on the journal, and the house proceed in like manner to name a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas C. Platt. Adopted.

In the senate when the hour of noon arrived it proceeded to vote for United States senator in the place of Thomas C. Platt, resigned. The vote stood as follows: Thomas C. Platt, 8; Chauncey M. Depew, 7; Francis Kernan, 7; Warner Miller, 2; Sherman S. Rogers, 1; Eldridge Lapham, 2; Joseph H. Choate and Judge Noah Davis, 2; William A. Wheeler, 1; Geo. H. Harper, 1.

The senate then voted for a successor to fill the short term in place of Roscoe Conkling. The vote stood as follows: Roscoe Conkling, 9; Sherman S. Rogers, 5; John C. Jacobs, 6; George B. Bradley, 1; Charles J. Folger, 2; Geo. Cornell, 3; Wm. A. Wheeler, 4; Theodore M. Pomeroy, 2. No one receiving a majority the senate adjourned.

At 12 o'clock the speaker announced that, under order of the house, it would now proceed to vote for a United States senator in place of Roscoe Conkling, resigned. Each member as his name was called named his candidate. The vote stood as follows: Conkling, 26; Jacobs, 47; Wheeler, 15; Crowley, 5; Cornell, 6; Wadsworth, 2; Rogers, 8; Miller, 1; Everts, 2; Edick, 1; Folger, 2; White, 2; Chapman, 1; Tremaine, 2; Fenton, 1; Ward, 1; Pomeroy, 1; Dutcher, 1; Alvord, 2.

No candidate received a majority, and the house then proceeded to vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Platt. The vote stood as follows: Depew, 14; Kernan, 47; Platt, 21; Folger, 6; Lapham, 6; Cornell, 12; Crowley, 3; Everts, 3; Morton, 2; Miller, 3; Francis, 1; Pomeroy, 1; Wadsworth, 2; Tremaine, 2; Rogers, 1; Choate, 1.

The chair announced that having failed to give a majority for either candidate, that fact will be entered on the journal of the house and legislative business proceeded with.

The stalwart Republican caucus—which was to have been held to-night, has been indefinitely postponed. Governor Cornell has written a letter declining to be a candidate for United States senator. It will be presented to the legislature to-morrow. The agent of the New York associated press at Albany telegraphs that to-night it is universally conceded Conkling is entirely out of the race, and that gentleman, who has been closeted with the leaders for an hour, had no hesitation in admitting it was but a question what candidate the party should select to meet with unanimity. Among Republicans "Cornell and Depew" are names the agent hears on every side, but the letter of declination, it is believed, puts an end to that combination. Some are urging forward the names of Cornell and Crowley. The latter was Platt's antagonist at the former election.

The Tribune's Albany special says the best political judges here are inclined to look for the election of two Republican Senators before the legislature adjourns, and the Democrat who was yesterday swimming on bladders in the summer sea of glory finds himself stranded to-day on the hard probability that the next legislature will not be consulted regarding the successors to Conkling and Platt. To-morrow's ballot will be watched with great interest. If Platt should lose any of the votes he had to-day it will be only reasonable to expect the choice of one senator before the end of the week.

Judge Robertson said to-day that after to-day's disclosure of Platt's weakness he should look for the election of one senator Thursday. On the other hand, some members expect to-morrow's ballot to be much like that of to-day, except for probable concentration of administration men, and do not expect marked changes if there should be only one ballot. The practical abolition of the caucus which has taken place raises a new difficulty for candidates. In caucus 54 votes would nominate, and thus secure an election. In ballot, without a caucus 81 votes must be had to elect a candidate, and it is easy to understand this will be up-hill work for almost any man, unless there is a genuine stampede. A leader of the administration men said yesterday he thought that when any candidate received 65 votes that would settle the matter and the rest would follow immediately.

Ex-Marshall Payn said to Tribune correspondent who asked him if Conkling would withdraw: "Oh, no; his friends could not allow him to withdraw if he wanted to." "You don't still think that he can be elected?" "Yes, I do. Conkling will run; and let me tell you something. Put down this prophecy, and remember if Conkling is beaten the Republican party will have won its last victory in the state or nation. He has won every time the public victory in this state for the last fifteen years. He made the last two presidents single handed alone."

New York, May 31.—The Telegraph's Albany special says: From the appearance of things at this moment, a prolonged session seems inevitable. It would be no surprise to anyone who understands the situation, if the balloting went on till the fourth of July or after. The half-breeds are quite as determined as the stalwarts, and unless a compromise is reached, it is impossible to see a way out of the present tangle.

When Conkling, Platt, Arthur and the rest failed to come up Sunday night the half-breeds who were here exclaimed, "We told you so. They won't come back again, for they're afraid." A leading state officer, who was standing by said, "I tell you these men don't enter this contest without a full appreciation of what he was to meet, and he did not go into it to be beaten. Mr. Conkling is a candidate and he will win, and don't you forget it." An assemblyman, who spent Sunday with General Arthur, said: "Conkling is in this race to stay, and if you know the points that I know, you would agree with me that his election can't be prevented, and that it will be without Democratic help, too. It's all nonsense to talk about Conkling's bargaining with Democrats." A friend of Conkling was heard to say to-day: "Conkling means to make and hold a dead lock, and in the fall elections make a personal canvass of the state, more complete than he has ever yet made. By this means he might have an even chance of being able to secure a legislature that would re-elect him in January next. The success achieved in such a contest would lift him to the highest pinnacle in American political history, and put him in the field as winning candidate for the presidential nomination in 1884." Mr. Platt said to a reporter this morning: "I think our prospects for re-election are more than good. I believe we shall go back to Washington."

The Evening Post's Albany special says: The anti-Conklingites will attempt no concentration until after the Conkling votes melt away. In such a case it is probable that administration men may have 81 votes and may elect two candidates, although it is yet too early to predict any such result. Carpenter says the Conkling iron-clad votes will stay by him to the end. Senator Robertson says he should not be surprised if an actual election is held before the week is over.

The Express says: "Should the deadlock continue until the end of next week, an adjournment will take place, and the governor is quoted as saying that he will not reconvene the legislature, but let the dispute be settled at the polls."

The Commercial says: The half-breeds are very boastful to-day, and some of them claim they will be able to elect two senators in place of Conkling and Platt this week. It is not their purpose to develop their plans in to-day's voting, but before Thursday they say they expect to be able to decide upon two candidates. After Conkling and Platt are disposed of, they say they will address themselves to the classing of candidates. The fact that every one of them has a candidate of his own will, it is thought, stand in the way of a speedy election of the two administration senators. They utterly reject all thought of returning Conkling. At one time some of them were disposed to support him if he would drop Platt, but all now declare that both must go together. They believe the desire to be on the winning side will induce more desertions from Conkling, and that it will be easy for them to elect. To-day they do not seem to think the deadlock will be continued. The Conkling men say they are in the fight; that they will be able to hold their forces together, and the popular sentiment that has been worked up so skillfully by Blaine will turn.

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Our Black Brocade Silks at 65 and 75 cents and \$1.00 are beautiful and as good as we have ever shown at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

We have a handsome line of Dress Silks, all colors, at \$1.00, with Brocade to match; also plain and plaid Satins, plaid Surahs, and new styles Summer Silks, at 50 cents and up. Our stock of Black Silks, commencing at 50 cents, contains some of the best makes and at the lowest prices.

We also carry handsome Black Surahs, Marcellines and Satin de Lyon.

Our stock of Girls' and Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves is very complete with new styles, including Black Silk and Black Lisle Thread Hose for ladies. We have pretty Rubings, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Ties and a full line of Ribbons, gros-grain, satin and fancies.

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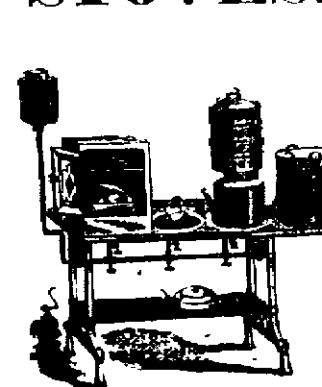
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